

## SCOTTISH RITE MASONS' BANQUET

Celebration of Maunday  
Thursday in Young Peo-  
ple's Building

## MARSHALL IS A GUEST

Vice President Delivers Speech pre-  
gnant of Meaning in Critical Time  
Of Nation's History

The annual banquet of the Scottish Rite Masons of Alexandria, which is given each year on Maunday Thursday, in commemoration of the Jewish Passover, has been growing in importance in Alexandria each year until the climax was reached last night in one of the most notable of a long line of notable functions in which the Masons of Alexandria have participated.

The Vice President of the United State, the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, a thirty-third degree Mason, was the guest of honor and delivered a speech that was pregnant of meaning in these critical times in our nation's history.

Taking as his subject, "Our Country," he thrilled his hearers with the declaration that we will not be found wanting when the time comes to engage in war if necessary to preserve our national honor. And he laid a tribute, one of rare beauty and force, at the feet of Virginia, the "mother state," when he said that he wished there were more states like Virginia, whose citizens were among the most loyal of our country.

The vice president said that one thing that concerned him greatly was whether or not we had in this country people who were more loyal to their native land than they were to the land of their adoption. He declared that he favored America being the melting pot for all nations, but that when there were elements that would not melt, these should be thrown out. Wave after wave of applause greeted by the next speaker, Robert S. the mightiest problems of the day and uttered his conviction that in the end the United States would not give up the ideals that it has maintained upon so many battlefields.

Another brilliant speech which was received with great applause was that of Representative Charles C. Catlin, of this city, a 32d degree Mason. Mr. Catlin's subject was "Our President" and it was a masterly summary of the difficulties with which our chief executive has to contend. Mr. Catlin was especially equipped to speak on this subject as he has been on terms of personal relationship with the last four occupants of the White House. Like Mr. Marshall's speech was grave in tone and was dramatic as he described the scenes in Congress when President Wilson appeared before that body on Wednesday and presented his message in reference to our relations with Germany.

The sovereign grand commander of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Judge George F. Moore, was eulogized by the next speaker, Robert S. Barrett. A pleasing feature of Mr. Barrett's speech was the throwing upon the screen of pictures of Judge Moore, John F. Mayer, of Richmond, inspector general of the Scottish Rite for the state of Virginia, John H. Cowles, of Kentucky, secretary-general of the Scottish Rite, and Vice-president Marshall. As a fine picture of the Vice President was shown he was given another ovation.

Brief speeches were made by Henry K. Field, deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Masons, of Virginia, J. E. W. Timberman, of the grand chapter, and J. Johnston Green, of the grand commandery.

An eloquent address was then made by Chester A. Gwinn, on the subject of Masonry, and this completed the formal program.

The musical program was excep-

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The Drink of Delight  
At fountains and in bottles  
5 cents

tionally fine and had been arranged by Dr. Harry G. Harryman. Participating were Kenneth W. Ogden, William J. Waller, Mrs. Sherman B. Fowler and Mrs. Harie White.

Toasts to Albert Pike and the members of the degree who had died during the past year were drunk in silence.

The ceremony of extinguishing the Masonic lights were performed by the officers of the lodge under the direction of H. Noel Garner, who also acted as toastmaster.

The banquet was served in the Young People's Building, and was attended by two hundred members of the rite and their wives and friends.

It was served by the ladies of Martha Washington Chapter of the Eastern Star, the menu being as follows:

- \* \* \* \* \*
- \* O E S. Relish
- \* Olives
- \* Mixed Pickles
- \* \* \* \* \*
- \* Wafers
- \* Clam Chowder Old Va. Ham
- \* Hot Biscuits
- \* Chicken Salad Cold Turkey
- \* Cranberry Sauce
- \* Celery Salted Almonds
- \* Fruit
- \* Sherbert
- \* Cakes
- \* Saltines
- \* Roquefort Cheese Demi-Tasse
- \* \* \* \* \*

Vice-President Marshall was escorted to Alexandria by a committee consisting of Representative Charles C. Catlin, Judge J. K. M. Norton, David G. Grillbortzer, and Lawrence Washington. Before his departure he was presented by Mr. Garner with a handsome bouquet of Easter lilies for Mrs. Marshall, who was unable to come to Alexandria.

## ALLEGED GERMAN PLOTS Welland Canal and Munition Plants Were to Have Been Destroyed

New York, April 21.—An expert mechanic's well-considered plans to blow up the Federal building and police headquarters in this city, the Welland Canal and munition factories at St. Catharines, Ontario, and at other towns in Canada and the United States, were frustrated when Harry L. Newton was arrested yesterday at Grand street and the Bowery by Detective Sergeant George D. Barnitz.

Newton, who is 42 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, had so thoroughly committed himself in conversation with Barnitz, who had been dicking with him in the pretended capacity of a German secret agent, that he did not hesitate to make a confession to Capt. Thomas Tunney at police headquarters after his arrest today.

His case presents rather a new angle in the general spy situation. Newton does not pretend to have any sympathy for the German cause, or any animosity toward the British or their allies. He was merely greedy for money and was ready to attempt almost any hazardous adventure if he could get his price—\$5,000.

For \$5,000 in cash he was ready to explode bombs in the Federal building in police headquarters, in the locks of the Welland Canal, and in the abutments of bridges in or near this city, and to blow up or set fire to munition factories of the allies.

He was trapped because a German street orator, who was warm enough in his sympathies for the cause of Fatherland, but who declined to deal with any person who advocated crime reported Newton's plans and suggestions to the police, and set the police on Newton's trail.

## CRY RAISED AGAINST WAR.

German-Americans Bombard Congressmen With Letters and Telegrams.

Washington, April 21.—German-Americans yesterday began bombarding Congress with letters and telegrams protesting against break between the United States and Germany. At the same time hundreds of telegrams were pouring into the White House commending President Wilson's stand toward the German submarine warfare. Some of the telegrams bitterly assailed President Wilson and the Administration.

Members of Congress, who are supporting the President and who received some of the German protesting telegrams, remarked that it seemed to them that it is about time for the nonhyphenated Americans to show some activity in support of the President.

## VON BERNSTORFF PLEADS FOR TIME

Germany Unable to Make  
Early Reply to Presi-  
dent's Note

## UNITED STATES FIRM

Insists That Cruiser Warfare Must  
Involve Warning, Visit and Search  
In Future

Washington, April 21.—In spite of President Wilson's demand on the German government for an "immediate" abandonment of submarine attacks on passenger and freight ships, no answer is expected from Berlin in less than a week. The German ambassador called on Secretary Lansing yesterday. He was disturbed to learn from Mr. Lansing that inasmuch as the American note had reached Ambassador Gerard yesterday, Mr. Wilson would expect an answer from the German government by Sunday. Count von Bernstorff explained that a reply by Sunday was scarcely probable. He reminded Mr. Lansing that today would be Good Friday, that the next day was scarcely less generally observed by religious Germans, and that Easter Sunday and Easter Monday were among the most solemn festival days in the German Empire. The ambassador frankly stated his apprehension that no reply could be framed on so momentous a question as the abandonment of the whole submarine policy before the latter part of next week. Mr. Lansing is not known to have yielded completely to the ambassador's representations, but the German answer, if answer there be, is not expected as promptly as the word "immediate" ordinarily indicates. At no time in the past, however, has President Wilson been unreasonable.

Then tension of the past two days was measurably relieved yesterday. Indeed, there is a distinct revival of hopefulness based on the belief that the German government will at least make an effort to reach an understanding with this government. It will not be surprising if Germany complies with Mr. Wilson's demand or a complete abandonment of submarine attack on merchant ships as the indispensable condition for future discussions. This proposal from Germany is almost confidently expected.

The State Department has noticed one phenomenon about the submarine warfare that may point to this complete abandonment temporarily for purposes of discussing the situation with the United States. It has noticed that submarine attacks have come in cyclones, with intervals of comparative inactivity between. This is explained by the suggestion that perhaps the submarines set out from Kiel in force to do their work as dramatically as possible, then return for refitting and reequipping. One of these cyclones has just passed; the lull is just beginning and it is thought that Germany might officially announce a suspension of submarine activity just at the time when it was in fact almost suspended anyway.

At present German pledges to the United States regarding submarines are two kinds—the sweeping pledge to practice only "cruiser" warfare in the Mediterranean, and the more restricted pledge to warn "liners" and place their passengers and crew in safety before attacking within the war zone around the British Isles. The Mediterranean pledge, it was said yesterday, had not been perfectly "effected" or observed, though this might refer to Austrian rather than to German violations. The other pledge has been grossly and repeatedly violated.

The difference between the two pledges is easily stated. Cruiser war-

fare against commerce involves the full application of the international rule of warning, of visit and search, and full safety for non-combatants. The visit and search precludes the possibility of the accidental sinking of a neutral or innocent ship. The pledge to warn "liners" does not involve visit and search. Visit and search as practiced by submarines would consist in requiring the ship's captain to bring his papers to the submarine before the torpedo was launched. Under the pledge to warn "liners," even if the pledge were observed, neutral ships might be sunk, as many of them have been.

Martha Washington Candies. Fresh every day, at P. O. Cockey's 525 King.

## FRENCH MAKE FURTHER GAINS

German Attack Repulsed  
and Advances Made  
Near Verdun

## SHELL BRITISH CAMP

Russians Say Turks Have Been Van-  
quished and Are Anxious to Make  
A Separate Peace

Paris, April 21.—Following heavy artillery preparation, the Germans last night launched a powerful attack on a front of more than a mile against French positions northeast of Verdun. The assault was directed against French lines between Thiaumont and the small lake near Vaux.

South of Douaumont fort and north of this small lake, the Germans succeeded in entering the French lines, but they were later repulsed by a French counter-attack, the war office announces.

The French captured a number of prisoners and two quick-firers in successful counter-attacks.

Not only were the Germans repulsed with heavy losses in this attack, but the French advanced their lines on both sides of the Meuse, in a renewal of the fighting around Verdun.

On the west bank, in the region of Dead Man's Hill, the French followed up their successes by capturing a trench on the edge of Caurette wood, capturing four German officers and 150 men.

On the east bank of the Meuse, the French made progress south of Haudomont, rescuing several wounded French soldiers and capturing 20 Germans.

Athens, April 21.—German fliers bombarded a British camp at Tenedos Wednesday, causing several casualties, according to advices received here today.

Petrograd, April 21.—The fall of Trebizond has given rise to a fresh crop of rumors that Turkey is approaching Russia with peace overtures, but it is authoritatively stated in official circles that no such proposals will be considered for a moment by the Russian Government.

Voicing a conviction that Turkey is a defeated nation and not in a position to make any terms, the Petrograd Gazette declares:

"We may now consider one of our enemies finished. The taking of Trebizond has so disorganized the Turkish offensive plans that all that remains for her is to lay down her arms and ask mercy. She already has sought ways to a separate peace, but has met with the absolute refusal of her opponent, who is determined to close no separate agreements. Turkey's hour has struck, and it is not improbable that she will in the near future entirely disappear from the map."

No longer impeded by Turkish pressure on the coast, the Russian armies west of Erzerum have begun a swift advance in Baiburt and Erzincan. With three groups of Russian armies from the Black sea coast to Bitlis in close co-operation, the westward campaign through Asia Minor is expected to develop rapidly.

## NOT VILLA'S BODY.

Whereabouts of Mexican Bandit Still Unknown.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 21.—The body reported by Mexicans to be that of Francisco Villa and exhumed from a lonely mountain grave is not that of the bandit leader.

Gen Luis Gutierrez, military commander here, made this positive announcement today.

"I don't know whether Villa is alive or dead, but his body has not been found," Gutierrez said.

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## GERMAN MONEY POSSIBLE

Mexican Ferment Alleged to Have  
Been Kindled by Teutons

New York, April 21.—"German money is responsible for the Mexican ferment. The German propagandists of 60 Wall street are behind both Villa and Diaz. I feel that it is Germany's hand in Mexico striking at the United States, which has prompted President Wilson to go before Congress."

This statement was made yesterday by Ralph James M. Bullowa, of 10 Broadway. Mr. Bullowa is counsel for several neutral steamship companies. He was one of the most important witnesses for this government at the trial of Dr. Karl Buezn and other Hamburg-American officials convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States through false manifests.

"The United States government is not wanting in proof that Capt. Von Papen and Capt. Boy-Ed were mixed up in a movement to arouse Mexico against us and thus divert our attention, both diplomatic and military," he continued. "Boy-Ed for a time was attached to the German Legation in Mexico City. Von Papen has been very active in Mexico."

"What is still more to the point, Capt. Von Papen has had a man at 60 Wall street who is believed to have had charge of a revolution against Carranza."

When asked the names of the alleged Mexican agent of Capt. Von Papen and the German consul through whom he was said to work, Mr. Bullowa furnished them and said:

"The United States government is in possession of this information, and it is for the Federal officials to make these names public. In fact the government has obtained a great many more facts regarding the Mexican and German situations than it has revealed."

Mexico City, April 21.—Herr von Eckhardt, German minister to Mexico, had two long conferences yesterday with Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto government, at the national palace.

The first conference was held in the forenoon and lasted the greater part of an hour. In the afternoon the minister returned for a longer private conference.

Neither at the palace nor at the German embassy could any information be obtained as to what transpired at the conferences. The German minister said his visits to the first chief had no significance, being merely calls of courtesy.

## VICTIMS OF STORMS

Score or More Persons Killed During Past Two Days

Kansas City, Mo., April 21.—Rains yesterday in Kansas and Missouri, which Wednesday night were torn by tornadoes, were believed by weather officials to have marked the end, at least temporarily, of the "tornado period." Inefficient wire communication yesterday permitted of but few of added details of losses, but the deaths, which at noon yesterday stood at twenty were believed to be approximately correct. Hundreds have been injured.

Property damage was believed to mount close to \$750,000. Vernon and Bates counties in Missouri reporting losses which are expected to total \$500,000.

Topekkka, Kan., April 21.—Weather conditions in Kansas, which late Wednesday caused a series of tornadoes, bringing death and injury and great property damage, changed yesterday and brought a general rain. No reports of additional deaths had been received, and the number remains at seven. A small town in Bourbon county is cut off, and it was impossible to confirm a report from there that four persons had been killed.

Dayton, Ohio, April 21.—A heavy windstorm, accompanied by lightning swept over Dayton yesterday. For a brief period the wind attained a velocity of 72 miles an hour.

Ernest Oehlenschlaeger, aged 17, a machinist, was instantly killed when lightning struck the factory where he was working.

Considerable damage was done to farm property in Montgomery county. Mobile, Ala., April 21.—Mrs. Lillie Cochran was killed and another woman slightly injured when a home was blown away by a cyclone 12 miles west of Mobile yesterday afternoon.

## RUSSIA SENDS AID TO ALLIES

Big Force of Muscovites  
Landed in France  
Yesterday

## ENTERED MARSEILLES

Arrival of Reinforcements a Sur-  
prise to French People—Effect on  
Germany

Marseilles, France, April 21.—A strong force of Russian troops, sent by the Czar to fight beside the allied soldiers in France, disembarked here yesterday afternoon.

The transports bearing the Russian troops drew up to the quay at 2:15 o'clock. French troops, headed by the Sixth Hussars and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Territorials, lined the landing to extend the arrivals a welcome. The sailors of the French fleet in the harbor manned the yardarms of their vessels and the bands of the fleet took up the Russian national anthem as the first transport, Latouche Treville, drew up.

The Russian officers and sailors were lined up along the decks and on the bridge of the transports and the Russian bands played the "Marseillaise." As the debarkation began, cheers went up from the Russians on the transports.

Gen. Lochwesky commanded the Russian forces. He was received with military honors by Gen. Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing Gen. Joffre.

A notable gathering of Russian and French officials joined in an exchange of salutations and the Russian and French soldiers cheered in salutes while the cannon roared an exchange of salutes.

The arrival of the Russian troops is regarded here as an event of great importance, and of significance from both a military and political standpoint. It represents realization of hopes aroused early in the war by reports that large bodies of Russians were coming.

The Russians came on a great flotilla of transports. Not a single word of their coming was permitted to become generally known until they actually had concluded the journey and were landing on French soil.

The Russian forces will be used to fill in gaps on the western front caused by the recent fighting.

The arrival of these soldiers has made a profound impression in France which is deeply moved by this manifestation of Russia's good will in the substantial form of fighting men.

Amsterdam, April 21.—Not many hours after the news of the landing of Russian troops in France had been flashed to various European capitals, excerpts from comment of the afternoon papers in Berlin and Vienna were received. All admit that Russian aid on the western front, while expected in the early part of the war, had been entirely unexpected at this time.

It is evident from advices from Berlin that in Germany the sending of Russian aid to France is regarded as indicative of two things—exhaustion of the French reserves and abandonment of all hopes in a British offensive to counteract the increasing German menace at Verdun.

It is pointed out as significant that Gen. Joffre, in his army order, says: "Russia wanted to give France further evidence of her friendship," not mentioning England.

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